

CEDAR GLADE SPECIES LIST

PRODUCERS LIST		
PLANTS		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prickly-Pear Cactus, <i>Opuntia humifusa</i> - perennial; only native cactus to Tennessee; flattened green stems; 2-3' wide, 8" tall; large yellow flowers May-June; Zone 2 and 3 • Sunnyside Lily, <i>Schoenolirion croceum</i> - bluish green leaves 15-24" long; yellow petals April to May; Zones 2 and 3 • Hoary Puccoon, <i>Lithospermum canescens</i> - perennial; five unbranched stems 4-16" long; golden yellow flowers April-May; Zones 2 and 3 • Nashville Mustard, <i>Leavenworthia stylasa</i> - annual; endemic to glade; solitary stalk 2-3" tall; white and yellow petals February-May; Zone 2 • Price's Wood Sorrel, <i>Oxalis priceae</i> - clover shaped leaves; ½" wide yellow flowers with red spots; Zone 2 • St. John's Wort, <i>Hypericum sp</i>-perennial; shrub, 3-4' tall; distinctive yellow flowers with 5 petals and many stamens July-August; Zone 4 • Prairie Coneflower, <i>Ratibida pinnata</i> - perennial; 3-4' tall; flower has cone shaped center disc with 2" long yellow ray petals May-August; Zone 3 • Missouri Evening Primrose, <i>Oenothera macracarpa</i>-perennial; low-sprawling, narrow, silvery 6" long leaves; 5" wide yellow flowers May-June; 3" long, winged seed pods; Zone 2 • Tennessee Milk Vetch, <i>Astragalus tennesseensis</i>-perennial; 4-6" tall; compound leaves and flowers; yellowish-white, pea-like flowers April-May; Zone 3 • Wild Petunia, <i>Ruellia humilis</i>-perennial; 6-12" tall; blue violet trumpet-like flowers May-October; Zone 2 and 3 • Large Houstonia, <i>Houstonia purpurea</i>-6-12" tall; ¼" pinkish flowers April-July; Zones 2 and 3 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yellow Stargrass, <i>Hypoxis hirsute</i>-perennial; moncot; 3-6" tall grass-like leaves; star-shaped yellow flowers April-May; Zone 3 • Blue-Eyed Grass, <i>Sisyrinchium albidum</i>-perennial; moncot; 6-8" tall; flat, narrow, long leaf blades; small, blue flowers March-May; Zones 2 and 3 • Three-awn grass, <i>Aristida oligantha</i>-annual; moncot • Poverty Grass, <i>Sporobolus vaginiflorus</i>-annual; moncot • Little Bluestem, <i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i>-perennial; moncot • Glade Savory, <i>Satureja glabella</i>-perennial; endemic; 3-4" tall; smooth leaves; small, purple flowers with calyx (tube) June-August; Zone 3 • Gattinger's Lobelia, <i>Lobelia gattingeri</i>-annual or biennial; endemic; 6-12" tall unbranched stems; ½" long, blue-purple flowers May-June; Zone 2 • Prairie Purple Coneflower, <i>Echinacea simulata</i>-perennial; rare plant; 24-36" tall, rough, hairy stems; reflexed, narrow, pink-purple blooms May-July; Zone 3 • Tennessee Coneflower, <i>Echinacea tennesseensis</i>-perennial; previously thought to be extinct; listed as federally endangered; endemic; 18" tall; disc flower with dark brown center and purple-pink ray petals May-October; Zone 3 • Gattinger's Prairie Clover, <i>Dalea gattingeri</i>-perennial; endemic; low-growing with 5-7 leaflets; elongated rose-purple flowers on wiry, reddish stems May - June; Zones 2 and 3 • Lyreleaf Sage, <i>Salvia lyrata</i>-perennial; 12-18" tall; lobed leaves growing from base; pale-blue to lavender flowers April-June; Zones 3 and 4 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Glade Stonecrop, <i>Sedum pulchellum</i>-annual; 3" tall with succulent leaves; ¼" wide white to pink, cylindrical flowers May-June; Zone 2 • Nashville Breadroot, <i>Pedimelum subacaule</i>-perennial; endemic; large starchy tuber with thin root; 6" tall, palmately compound leaves; dense cluster of purplish-blue flowers April - May; Zone 3 • Pyne's Ground Plum, <i>Astragalus bibullatus</i>-endemic; protected; fruit is a red, fleshy pod; 3-6" smooth stems with compound leaves; purple-blue pea-like flowers April-May; Zones 3 and 4 • Shooting Star, <i>Dodecatheon meadia</i>-perennial; 15-25" tall stalks; oval leaves for rosette at base; 5 white, reflexed petals flower April-June; 2 ecotypes: Zone 3 and Zone 4 and 5 • Glade Larkspur, <i>Delphinium carolinianum</i>-perennial; 3-4' stem with dissected leaves; white, ¾" flowers with pink spurs May-July; Zones 2 and 3 • Glade Sandwort, <i>Arenaria patula</i>-annual; 3-6" tall with thin, linear leaves; ½" white/purple petals April-June; Zone 2 • Fame Flower, <i>Talinum calcaricum</i>-perennial; new endemic; ¾" long cyrved, cylindrical leaves; ½" wide, bright purplish flowers May-August; Zone 2 • Eastern Redcedar, <i>Juniperus virginiana</i>-coniferous evergreen; 50" tall; forms ring around glades; females have small, bluish, berry-like cones • Leafy Prairie Clover, <i>Dalea foliosa</i>-perennial; endemic; federally endangered; 12-30" tall; pinnately compound and smooth leaves; dense, cylindrical head of 1-2" purple to white flowers June-August; Zone 3

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PRODUCER LIST cont.

CYANOBACTERIA

- Nostoc, *Nostoc commune*—also known as Witches butter; gelatin-like when wet, hard, dark and crusty when dry; Zones 1 and 2

Possible LICHENS found in Cedar Glades:

- Reindeer Moss *Cladonia furcata* and *C. turgid* - actually a lichen; grayish-green mounds 6-12" across; Zone 4

Possible MOSSES in glades and neighboring woods:

➤ Open Glades:

- *Pleurochaete squarrosa* (very common on soil)
- *Grimmia apocarpa*, *Orthotrichum strangulatum* (black clumps on rock)

Possible FERNs in glades and neighboring

woods:

- Adderstongue Fern, *Ophioglossum engelmannii*—open Glade; perennial; primarily

reproduces by underground rhizomes; single leaf-like frond and spore-bearing stalk April–May; Zone 3

➤ Ferns in more protected or shaded areas:

- Ebony Spleenwort
- Grape Fern
- Hairy Lip Fern
- Purple Cliffbrake
- Common Woodsia

DECOMPOSER LIST

DECOMPOSERS: Many of these may be sparse except around small tree areas, if existent

- Devil's Urn, *Urnula vaterium* - fallen deciduous wood (winged elm, perhaps in glade)
- Earthstar
- Turkey Tail, *Trametes versicolor* - dead deciduous wood
- False Turkey Tail, *Stercum ostrea*, stumps of deciduous wood, especially oak
- Puffballs, Lycopedales order; open woods
- Elm Oyster, *Hypizygous tessulatus*, deciduous, especially elm

PREDATOR-PREY FAUNA LIST

REPTILES

- Eastern Box Turtle, *Terrapene carolina carolina*—omnivorous; eats fruit, berries, and worms
- Northern Fence Lizard, *Sceloporus u. undulatus*—often on rotting stumps and logs; insectivorous but will eat spiders and other arthropods

- Five-lined Skink, *Eumeces fasciatus* - on stumps, woodlots, sawdust piles, etc.; insectivorous
- Eastern Garter Snake, *Thamnophis sirtalis sirtalis* - eats frogs, toads, salamanders, fish, earthworms, leeches, small mammals, etc
- Black King Snake, *Lampropeltis getula nigra* - open woods, dry areas; eat snakes, lizards, rodents, bird and their eggs, and turtle eggs

- Black Rat Snake, *Elaphe obsoleta obsoleta* - excellent climber; eat mice, young birds, young rats, lizards, frogs
- Northern Black Racer, *Coluber constrictor constrictor* - eats rodents, small birds, lizards, snakes, frogs, and

ARACHNIDS (Spider and Relatives)

- Tick, Loxididae family - cling to plants, especially larvae; both larvae and adults seek blood of mammals

- Jumping Spider, Salticidae family - these have good vision and pounce on prey (small insects)

- Nursery-web Spider, *Pisaurina mira* - feeds on small insects
- *Micrathena* sp - small insects

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INSECTS

➤ Butterflies and Moths

- Falcate Orangetip, *Falcapisia Claudia* - caterpillar feeds on Smooth Rock Cress, Leavenworthia, and other Mustards
- Eastern Variegated Fritillary, *Euptoieta claudia* - caterpillar frequents violets
- Sachem, *Atalopedeo campestris* - caterpillar feeds on grasses
- Cloudless Sulfur - partridge pea and sennas
- Wax Moth, *Melitara prodenialis* - caterpillar bores into fleshy pads
- White-lined Sphinx Moth, *Hyles lineate* - caterpillar feeds on chickweed and evening primrose; will fly during daylight and night hours
- Common Clearwing/ Hummingbird Moth, *Hemaris thysbe* - caterpillar feeds on foliage of honeysuckle family; often flies in daylight hours
- Silver Spotted Skipper - caterpillar eats foliage of legumes and stickights

➤ Wasps, Ants, and Relatives

- Paper Wasp, *Polistes* sp. - More tolerant of people than relatives such as hornets and yellow jackets; adults feed on nectar and juices from fresh and rotting fruits.
- Giant Ichneumon Wasp, *Megarhyssa* sp - adults do not eat; feed young a certain type of larvae
- Black and Yellow Mud Dauber, *Sceliphron caementarium* - adults feed on nectar and larvae are fed spider larvae
- American Hover Fly, *Metasyrphus americanus* - adult feeds on nectar
- Honey Bee, *Apis mellifera* - adults nectar and honey (*Note- wing veinaton helps to identify bee family members)

➤ Crickets and Grasshoppers

- Grasshoppers
- Spotted Camel Crickets/ Cave Crickets, *Ceuthophilus maculatus* - feed on fungi, roots, foliage, fruits
- Field Cricket, *Gryllus pennsylvanicus* - plant materials; dying and dead insects
- Northern Katydid, *Pterophylla camellifolia* - feed on foliage of deciduous trees; both sexes make sounds
- Walkingstick, Phasmidae Family - foliage of deciduous trees and shrubs

➤ Flies and Similar Insects

- Mosquito, Culcidae family - male feeds on plant juices and female's diet is the blood of birds and mammals
- Robber Fly, *Tolmerus* sp - body juices from flying insects
- Crane Fly, *Tipula* sp - adult doesn't eat; this often resembles a huge mosquito and meets untimely deaths because of this appearance!
- Deer Fly, *Chrysops* sp - male feeds on plant juices and female's diet is the blood of mammals
- Black Horse Fly, *Tabanus atratus* - male feeds on nectar and female feeds on blood of large mammals
- American Horse Fly - male feeds on pollen and nectar; female on blood of large animals

➤ Dragonfly

- Common Whitetail, *Libellula Lydia* - exposed mud and disturbed sites are included in the habitat; Feeds on deerflies, horseflies, midges, and mosquitoes

- Cowkiller, *Dasyutilla occidentalis* - adults drink nectar; larvae feed on bumblebee larvae
- ### ➤ Beetles:
- Ladybug Beetle, *Coccinella* sp. - eats aphids
 - Spotted Cucumber Beetle, *Diabrotica undecimpunctata* - damages flowers and foliage of many plants
 - Bombardier Beetle - toxic liquid will stain human skin; metallic in appearance; live near temporary pools
 - Eyed Click Beetle, *Alaus osculatus*
 - Eastern Hercules Beetle, *Dynastes titys*
 - Green June Beetle, *Cotinis nitida*
 - Stag Beetle, *Lucanus elaphus*
 - Fireflies - larvae are carnivorous, feed on slugs, worms, snails

➤ Other Insects:

- Green Stinkbug, *Acroternum hilare* - feed on juice of foliage, plants, and flowers
- Aphid--wingless sucking, tiny, soft-bodied insects; also known as plant lice
- Cicada--males make a loud clicking sound, nymphs live underground and feed on root juices, preyed upon by birds
- Milkweed bug--black and orange insects that feed on milkweed sap; distasteful to predators, their bright colors signal bad taste
- Leaf Hoppers--feed on plant sap and have bizarre shapes
- Assassin Bug--predatory, feed on other insects

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CENTIPEDES and MILIPEDES

- Centipedes
- Millipedes

AMPHIBIANS

- Gray Tree Frog, *Hyla versicolor* - small trees and shrubs; water's edge in breeding season; gray to green; eats insects and other invertebrates
- Green frog, *Rana clamitans melanota* - male tympanum is larger than eye; female is same size as eye; long-legged
- Eastern Narrow-mouthed toad, *Gastrophryna carolinensis* - secretive; often runs rather than leap; short hops; feeds on insects (beetles, termites, and ants)
- Spotted Salamander, *Ambystoma maculatum* - round yellow to orange irregular patterned spots on dark back; earthworms and other invertebrate

BIRDS

- Great Horned Owls - largest owl in Tennessee; ear tufts; eats raccoons, skunks, rodents
- Barred Owl - very vocal and social; has barring on its chest; "Who cooks for you- who cooks for you all" is the call of this bird; eats mice, squirrels, shrews, amphibians, reptiles, insects
- Eastern Screech Owl - smallest owl here in the area and has ear tufts; eats small rodents, arthropods, and fish
- Whip-por-will - says its name; nocturnal; eats insects, especially moths
- Eastern Towhee - often found scratching on the ground; says name, too; eats seeds, fruits, acorns, berries, some invertebrates
- Indigo Bunting - beautiful deep blue bird often appearing black until sun hits color right; seeds, fruit, berries
- Field Sparrow - descending whistle-like call (as if ping-pong ball were dropping...speeds up at end); eats few spiders; seeds of grasses, etc
- Common Nighthawk - called Bullbat by locals; white stripes in wing; eats insects
- Prairie Warbler - perches in the open glade often and has a distinctive wheezy song ascending. Eats primarily insects, feeding young caterpillars
- Chuck-will's Widow - nocturnal and says its name; eats insects and occasionally small birds (hummingbirds, swallows, etc.)
- Brown Thrasher - a mimic like our Mockingbird; rusty brown in color; eats insects, invertebrates, berries, fruit, and nuts

MAMMALS

- Opossum, *Marsupialis didelphis* - eat almost anything; ranges include leaves, corn, amphibians, insects, rabbits, millipedes, grasses, eggshells, etc.
- Rabbit, *Sylvilagus floridanus* - feed on green vegetation, bark, and strips
- Skunk, *Mephitis mephitis* - omnivore; grasshoppers, crickets, beetles, bees, wasp, spiders, earthworms, mice, larvae, bugs, berries; they are nearsighted.
- Raccoon, *Procyon lotor* - omnivore; insects, crayfish, berries, nuts, crickets, grasshoppers, acorns, baby rabbits, voles, eggs, turtles
- White-tailed Deer, *Odocoileus virginianus* - twigs, shrubs, fungi, acorns, grass, herbs
- Red Fox, *Vulpes fulva* - insects, rabbits, mice, skunks
- Gray Fox, *Urocyon cinereoargenteus* - will climb trees; eats small mammals- including skunks, rabbits, eggs
- Coyote, *Canis latrans*
- White-footed Mouse, *Peromyscus leucopus* - seeds, nuts, and insects
- Eastern Gray Squirrel, *Sciurus carolinensis* - nut trees
- Eastern Chipmunk, *Tamias striatus* - solitary; seeds, bulbs, fruits, nuts, insects, meat, and eggs
- Bobcat, *Lynx rufus* - Small mammals, including raccoon